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part of the Danish kingdom, it is scarcely accurate to speak of Sleswick-Holstein as "the Alsace-Lorraine question in Denmark" (p. 26). It was clause V., not clause L., of the treaty of Prague that Prussia set aside in 1878 (p. 32). Prince Olav of Norway appears in the list of illustrations as Prince Ferdinand. Algeria (p. 59) is evidently an error for Algeciras. Prince Hans was the uncle not "the elder brother of Frederick VIII." (p. 228). Struense, Brandès, Svendsen (p. 241), Zealand, and Morgenstjern should be written Struensee, Brandes, Swenson, Zealand, and Morgenstjerne. The reviewer has noted some twenty other errors, chiefly in the forms of proper names, most of which should probably be charged to careless or unintelligent proof-reading.

LAURENCE M. LARSON.

*National Governments and the World War.* By FREDERICK A. OGG, Professor of Political Science in the University of Wisconsin, and CHARLES A. BEARD, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City. (New York: Macmillan Company. 1919. Pp. viii, 603. \$2.50.)

THIS new volume, by two authors well known through their earlier publications and able to speak with the authority of experience and matured judgment, meets the need of an up-to-date text for a course on comparative government, and will prove valuable as a brief presentation of the political background of the war.

In material it is largely identical with portions of the two earlier volumes, Beard's *American Government and Politics* (1910) and Ogg's *Governments of Europe* (1913). Its chief new material appears in the introduction (ch. I.) on National Ideals and Government, in chapters VII. and VIII. on Our Democracy and Government in War Time, in chapters XV. and XVI. (by Dr. Ogg) on English Economic and Social Issues (13 pages) and Greater Britain: the Self-governing Colonies (20 pages), and in the two concluding chapters on the War and Political Reconstruction—one (ch. XXVII.) on American War Aims in Relation to Government by Dr. Beard, and the other (ch. XXVIII.) on the Problem of International Government by Dr. Ogg. It devotes to American federal government about 165 pages, or 262 pages less than Dr. Beard's earlier volume which also included an additional 327 pages on American state governments. It does not contain chapters IV.-VII. and XV.-XXXII. of the earlier book. To European governments it devotes 391 pages (270 pages to the four chief allied nations and 121 to the two Teutonic states)—a total of 255 pages less space than Ogg's earlier volume gives to all the European governments except the Russian, Turkish, and Balkan.

The volume emphasizes the effect of political institutions upon the character and progress of peoples—the relations of government to individual and social welfare. One chief purpose is to show modifications

of the conception of the democratic idea in the political development of the chief countries.

Although both in compass and arrangement calculated for the student, and prepared primarily for use as a college text, it will also prove useful to all citizens whose interests have been stimulated in the principles and problems of government and who seek to acquire a better knowledge of the political experience and problems of the chief nations.

It treats actual organization and operation of government rather than constitutional history. Primarily it presents a comparative study of contemporary political institutions; but it also indicates the influence of national heritage in the formation of these institutions, and describes briefly the changes in government organization and procedure during the World War.

In the immense extension of public functions, in mobilization and subjection to government authority of everything considered necessary for waging war, Dr. Beard sees the source of most difficult problems of future reconstruction.

For international government Dr. Ogg favors a league of nations with power to enforce peace by appropriate machinery and by acceptance of certain restrictions on the sovereignty of states. He urges that the United States, after taking the initiative as an ally in the war, cannot return to isolation in a world that has become "one great body".

The book, although it contains few foot-note references, is supplied with well-selected bibliographies immediately following each chapter. It also has a satisfactory index.

J. M. CALLAHAN.

*La France pendant la Guerre, 1914-1918.* Par GABRIEL ALPHAUD. Avec une Préface de M. Paul Deschanel. (Paris: Hachette et Cie. 1918. Pp. x, 285; 239. 3.50 fr.)

THE title of these two volumes is not descriptive of their contents. They are in part a series of articles, perhaps originally *feuilletons*, in which the effect of the war upon the ancient provinces of France—Normandy, Champagne, Languedoc, Burgundy, Guyenne, etc.—is portrayed, up to some undefined date in 1918; but in which, furthermore, certain very familiar picturesque episodes in the remoter history of these regions are narrated with little or no excuse and sometimes at tedious length. If the author had confined himself to the first part of this programme, which would have given him quite enough to do, he might have produced a book of considerable interest and permanent value. And, indeed, if a reader has skill enough to separate the new from the old, the actual from the romantic, much will be found here to reward his patience in wading through the pages in almost every chapter which are devoted to an unnecessary exaltation of local heroes and the repetition of patriotic legends. For example, in the chapter on Savoy,